VOL. XIII. NO. 3.

THE UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

Middlebury College, December, 1887.

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MIDDLEBURY:
REGISTER COMPANY, PRINTERS,
1887.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows :

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the table furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 16,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock every week day.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

Board at the Boarding Hall for $2.00 per week.

CALENDAR.

1886. Sept. 9.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec. 21—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1887. Jan. 6.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 22.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 22.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 7.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 21—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 26.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of the Y. M. C. A., Sunday.
June 28.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, and Prize Speaking, Tuesday.
June 29.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 8—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address

EZRA BRAINERD,

Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

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THE UNDERGRADUATE

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EDITORIALS.

THE sudden death of Mr. L. N. Hanaford was received by the students of Middlebury college with deepest sorrow. Perhaps no person not directly connected with the college was so universally known and highly esteemed by the students as was Mr. Hanaford. His place of business has long been a favorite resort of the boys, where they were always sure of a pleasant word and a hearty welcome, and where now they sadly miss that genial face which all had learned to love. The students of Middlebury college would take this opportunity to express their high regard for their departed friend, and also to extend to Mrs. Hanaford their sincere condolence in her great bereavement.

THE good results of the competitive system in choosing editors for the UNDERGRADUATE are beginning to be felt; if not in the increased excellence of the literary department of the paper, certainly in the quantity of material from which to make selections and the possible variety thus afforded. It is not to be expected that all contributions shall appear in print; our space would not permit it even if it were desired. A choice must be made, and this choice from all the articles presented is very properly delegated to the editors who are answerable for the contents of the literary department. These editors do not profess to be expert literary critics, and doubtless often form erroneous estimates as to the merits of the different contributions, but it is their bonafide intention to exclude all prejudice and publish those articles which to them seem most worthy of publication; so that if any have not been represented by contribution or otherwise it is not because any meritorious communications have been wilfully rejected or suppressed. Bear in mind that all work handed in, whether published or not, is kept on file and will be examined by the board of election on an equal footing with the rest, so that the mere fact of its publication in no way influences the election of the succeeding board of editors. All that is asked, then, is that the students shall give to those who decide upon the relative merit of the contributions the credit of being conscencious in their choice, and of having the very best interests of the paper at heart.

AN essential condition to healthy growth in any enterprise is *criticism*. Much of this may be done by those directly interested in, and responsible for, the success of the enterprise; but quite as valuable, we believe, is that afforded by others not intimately connected with the matter in hand, and hence less likely to be biased in their judgments. Realizing this, the UNDDERGRADUATE invites the sharpest criticism from all its readers, but especially would we urge the students of our own college to exercise their right or more properly, perhaps, *perforu their duty*. We would not underrate the value of the exchange department in college papers, which undoubtedly does

much to discover mistakes and suggest improvements, and yet it is by no means so beneficial as the candid comment of our fellow-students. There is no particular reason for complaining of Middlebury students in this regard. As a rule they have been fairly free to express their opinions, and we trust that the same freedom will continue; but one thing should be noticed—that very little criticism is made directly to the editors themselves, and much of it, which might otherwise be of great service in the management of the paper, never reaches them at all. Now, if those who feel grieved over anything that has appeared or failed to apper in the UNDERGRADUATE, and if all those who have any suggestions to offer in regard to improvements will just take the trouble to report the same to the managers in person, then and only then can grievances be redressed and the paper improved. It is our purpose to do for the UNDERGRADUATE all that the limited means at our disposal will allow and we believe that this is the desire of every student in college. Then aid us with your honest criticism which costs nothing and may help the paper much.

IN an institution of learning composed of young men, the average of whose ages is over twenty-one years, who are supposed to have experienced, and long since past the primary stages of development—in such an institution, what excuse can justify wanton ill behavior in the class room? We read of a time when the only required recommendation for a pedagogue was a certificate of the applicant's pugilistic qualifications; is the time at hand when eligibility for a college professorship demands the same credentials? Must college instruction be subordinate to discipline? Must those who go to college to secure the advantages offered by a good course be hindered by a thoughtless few? Is all the money necessary for the support of such an institution to be wasted in furnishing a resort where four years with the individual expense, often dearly sacrificed by generous parents, may be squandered in childish attempts to defeat every serious purpose and make the entire course simply a record of puerile pranks and clownish buffoonery? Is this the aim of "Higher Education?" Some one censures these remarks as too severe. Of course no malicious purpose prompts those students to whom the above "few" refers; their tricks are, for the most part, played with no meaner motive than "*fun*," and yet it must be admitted that a direct tendency toward such a state of affairs as is pictured above is the natural and inevitable consequence of their conduct, that it is an insult to the instructor and a disgrace to the college, and it is to be hoped that those in authority will resort to any necessary expedient to encourage more manly conduct.

To whom it may concern.

FROM a newspaper printed in 1838 we quote: "Middlebury college graduated 40 students this year and Harvard university 39." Fifty years have elapsed and how do they compare to day? It may be well to ask what within the last half century has caused the positions of the two institutions to so diverge? Why has Harvard now a list of 1200 students in attendance, with her broad curriculum, and magnificent appliances, while Middlebury struggles to instruct 75 students in two courses of study and with appliances, —not extravagant? Harvard is much older than Middlebury, but age does not determine the prosperity of a college. Cornell, though one of the youngest, is yet one of the most formidable rivals among American colleges. Is it the location? There may be some advantage in Harvard's proximity to Boston, and yet no spot on earth can be better fitted for the seat of a college than that occupied by our Alma Mater, cosily nestled in a fertile valley surrounded by the most varied and picturesque scenery of the Green Mountain State, famous for its delightful views and healthful climate. No, it is neither its age nor its location that has done most to make Harvard what it is to-day, *but the fact that it has been liberally endowed.* Middlebury had, and has now, alumni of wealth and position, but the endowments have been few and small. Our smaller colleges are doing more for the country than the largest ones. What the college world needs is not enormities like Yale and Harvard, but better equipped institutions of more wieldy size. The tendency of the times, when a man has money to donate, is to increase the wealth of those already loaded with endowments to the negelect of the more needy, if not indeed, the more worthy smaller institutions. We need funds to beautify the grounds, refit the buildings, enlarge the library and make other improvements, and it is with jealous feelings that we learn of Harvard's receiving a gift of a million dollars while Middlebury labors to raise one twentieth of that amount.

THE committee appointed to superintend the grading of the base-ball grounds, while in many respects it fulfilled its mission in a very creditable manner, yet in one regard has justly incurred the censure of all. The committee was chosen to exercise a general supervision of the matter, but were in no way authorized to involve the association in debt, it being commonly understood that the $100 pledged would cover the necessary expenditure. Now whether the mismanagement was due to the imprudence of any one member, or all, of the committee, is a question of no concern to the association, as such. It can only look to the committee, and hold it accountable for its acts; and surely that this delegation of men should have assumed the authority to involve their constituents in a debt of $70 (with the avowed intention to make it $125 or $130 had not Providence interfered), is quite contrary to all modern ideas of democracy. Not that the students would object to investing that amount, or twice that amount, if needed, in refitting the athletic grounds, but they would much prefer to be consulted about the matter before making the investment, and the fact that they were not so consulted should not be allowed to pass without remark.

The grounds are now in an unfinished condition and must remain so till spring. It is to be regretted that the work might not have been commenced earlier and completed this season; although it is doubtful whether even then the diamond would have been in condition for use next spring. A little caution another year and Middlebury will have a ball field surpassing any in Vermont, if indeed it may not be compared with any in New England.

WE are glad that our Professor of English has, at last, placed a veto on "partisan political discussion" on the chapel stage. We are confident, however, that it is far from his purpose to check fair and unprejudiced discussion of any kind for it is one of the most beneficial phases of our rhetorical exercises, in that it serves an admirable purpose in giving us new hints, in affording broader views of current topics, and in grinding off the corners of prejudice. "The mind becomes dull when it works alone; it needs the stimulating effects of association and battle to give its best results." This is the peculiar work of discussion, and if properly regulated, its good results are many.

But there is a kind of discussion, and that frequently political, that is productive of much evil. Even political discussion, be it such and nothing more, is not to be criticised, but when orations become mere personal retorts, rounded with sarcasm and seasoned with slang, then it is high time that they should be checked. In political orations, this is very apt to be the case. Party spirit, the same principle that causes the three-year-old to shout for his father's favorite candidate, has full and ample chance for exercise, not to mention political hero worship. Some one delivers a political (?) oration, and some votary at the shrine of another party considers himself hurt, and at once seeks to secure revenge with those weapons, so much used by politicians—sarcasm, caricature, "corruption," and "civil service reform," while an elated and aroused audience champs the bits and pulls the reins held by authority on the stage, and all good order is swallowed up in the whirlpool of applause.

We should, therefore, be more moderate in our discussion. We are prone to sacrifice truth to personal will, whim, and inclination. Being met by an opponent, we are compelled to find reasons for everything, and sooner or later acquire the habit of defending whatever position we chance to take, even at the expense of consistency. Are we not all more or less at fault in this particular? Are we not generally ready to indulge in argument just for the sake of argument? We fear this is the case with many a discussion. At least, we cannot help thinking that it is, when after a disscussion of three hours duration—an actual case—two disputants are unable to give the subject under consideration. Truth and reason had been lost sight of in passionate wrangle. Let us therefore, endeavor to make our discussions consistent, always to be on the lookout for truth, and ever to be ready to discard an erroneous idea. By doing this, we may be sure of "growing in the knowledge of the truth."

IN class-room work students are very apt to acquire habits of dependence and confine themselves entirely to the routine of the curriculum. It is very beneficial to have some arrangement by which students, who desire it, can do extra work and have a chance for independent lines of thought. This is the function of the "Honor" system, the good results of which are just beginning to be felt here, although it was inaugerated several years ago. Several students are now doing extra work for "Honors" and more are to commence work this winter. Doubtless, many are enti-

tled to honors but do not know it. Would it not be well for the students to look the matter up? There will be many a long evening this winter and a little systematic study each day would be sufficient to secure "Honors" or "Highest Honors" in any department, not to speak of the additional discipline and information that may be obtained. Besides, the fact that "Honors" rank prizes ought to be some incentive to any one. A student doing this extra work obtains an especial certificate to that effect, and is graduated with "Honors" or "Highest Honors" as the case may be. Such a certificate will speak much better for a man than prizes, because it bespeaks original work, while prizes have come to mean almost nothing. We believe there is much good to be derived from "Honor" work. The student becomes conversant with the manipulation of catalogues, indices, etc., learns more of books, and, above all, gets out of the ruts of routine and begins to think for himself; that is, acquires that independence and self-reliance that is essential to real success in anything. We trust the students will profit by the suggestion.

LITERARY.

WHY AM I A DEMOCRAT?

EVERY person having well defined and pronounced ideas touching any question of interest, should be able to give a reason for the faith that is in him. Especially is this true of politics. 'Space forbids me to do more than set forth the long-established principles of the Democratic party and its position on the public questions of the time.

An issue of long standing and one which will both engage the chief attention of Congress at its present session and play an important part in '88 is

THE TARIFF.

The Democratic party, as shown by its past record, its last Platform and the policy laid down by its leaders in the present Congress, favors Revenue Reform—reform having in view an immediate revision of the tariff which shall be, with justice to all interests, gradually reduced until it becomes a tariff for revenue with incidental protection to those industries which most deserve it.

Revision of the tariff is the Democratic plan of reducing the surplus.

Our present tariff taxes common window glass, 10 x 16, used in small houses, 80.70 per cent; while plate glass pays only 22.63 per cent. Woolen hosiery costing not more than 30 cents per pound pays 70 per cent; woolen hosiery valued over 80 cents a pound, pays only 60 per cent; woolen cloth valued at 61 cents a pound, is taxed 92 per cent; woolen cloth valued at .80 cents escapes with 68 per cent; and so on to the end of the chapter.

The Democratic party believes that such a tariff is grossly unjust, paralyzes business, cripples industry, deprives labor of its just reward and should be revised.

Another question closely related to the tariff is the

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from this source during the last fiscal year amounted in round numbers to $117,000,000.

Congressman Kelley of Pennsylvania, the "Father of the House," and (it might be said) father of our iniquitous tariff, advocates the abolition of the internal revenue taxes. In fact, this is the Republican plan of reducing the surplus. Miss Willard, too, has said that the tax on distilled spirits "was laid in covenant with the devil and is the essence of damnation." Nevertheless, if the tax were removed, whiskey which now costs $60 a barrel would cost $10, and it would be equally unwise to take the tax off tobacco and thus lower the price of this useless, if not injurious luxury.

John Sherman has again raised the "Bloody Shirt." Foraker still sits in his den mumbling to himself that somebody shall never have the battle flags which were never asked for. A party conceived of bigotry, born of sectional hate and reared by Civil War, will naturally die as it has lived. In the late election, despite the palsied utterances of Fairchild and the frothy mouthings of Tuttle, the heavy Democratic gains in the West and equally heavy losses in Southern States of Whig antecedents, show that the great American people are tired of sectionalism and it looks as though that happy time is not far distant when the strength of parties will no longer be bounded by geographical lines and a solid North and a solid South will be things of the past.

In theory by its platform, in practice, both by its authorship of the present Civil Service law and President Cleveland's administration, the Democratic party shows that it favors the course of Civil Service Reform.

The theory of States Rights was carried to an absurdity by the Secessionist; yet the Democratic party

believes that what does not concern the nation, should be left to the individual State for settlement. It favors a strict construction of the constitution; and as custom makes law more potent than constitutions, it has often opposed measures, seemingly expedient at the time, that would finally become precedents productive of evil. It is thus at once the great conservative party of the United States, and the balance wheel of our government. In a constitutional monarchy conservatism may to a great extent be dispensed with; but in a free Republic where the will of the people finds quick expression and where plausible measures and specious arguments overcome for a time their better judgment, it can not be cultivated too assiduously.

Because I think a public policy governed by such principles as these will best advance the best interests of all, is the reason why I am a Democrat.

TO BESS, ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

LONG years ago, in land beyond the sea,
A woman reigned, who was in truth a queen;
Strong in her sweetness, and with gracions mien,
In whom the royal served the womanly.

Her loving subjects blessed her, bond and free,
Her soul from every stain of sin was clean,
And such her loveliness and grace had been,
She lives as "Good Queen Bess" in history.

O new Queen Bess, I greet you this glad day
Whereon the Lord of Life and Light was born,
Whom, throne'd in a manger, we adore.

Your smiles can turn December into May;
Smile on us, then, and we will ask no more,
Sweet Queen of all our hearts, this Christmas morn.

THE FRENCH AND AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS.

IN comparing these two mighty revolutions, one the outgrowth of the other, each wresting a long enslaved people from tyranic rule and shaking to the foundation the despotism of the old world, causing the throne of Louis XVI. to totter and limiting the rule of the English monarch in the west; let us first consider the nature of the two nations engaged in a mighty struggle for liberty.

The French, on the one hand, living in an almost tropical climate, are by nature of light minds, impulsive and passionate. Extremely sensitive and ready to return an injury, they often act with little consideration. As far back as France has a history, her people have been noted for their light and excitable nature, their desire for a change of government and their readiness to resort to arms for the accomplishment of their desires.

"The Gauls," says Caesar in his Commentaries, "on account of their fickleness are not to be trusted, and are always desiring war while they are unable to withstand its hardships."

The Americans, on the other hand, living in a more temperate climate are the offspring of a race which is second to none. Driven by necessity and cruelty to seek refuge in the wilds of the new world, they developed into a race whose sinews became strenghtened by hardships and toils, and whose minds, balanced by the weights of education, self-reliance and necessity, had fitted them to sustain the energies of a struggle with the mother country for liberty.

Such were the Americans, small in numbers, but great in their united efforts and love of liberty, at the opening of their struggle with the mother country for independence.

In the history of these two people lies the history of the one's success in forever establishing their liberty and the other's worse than failure.

In Paris during those times of great excitement, mobs were instantly raised, the law was taken from the authorities, no attention to order was paid and innocent citizens became the victims of outrage and murder.

In Philadelphia the events of the war were carefully thought over. People crowded the news offices eager to know the success or failure of the American arms and then returned to the quiet of their homes to consider the best course of procedure. The French were fierce and impulsive, the Americans thoughtful and determined.

The causes of the wars were in the main part the same. Unjust and unequal taxation inflicted by the greed of tyranical aristocracies was the cause of both.

The oppression of unjust taxation was resisted by the Americans as being tyranical and unjust. England thought to terrify them into submission, and sent troops to enforce her demands. In this, she was mistaken. Troops were raised to defend the rights of the colonists. The feeling North, South, East and West was for liberty. The steps which they had taken was the first of a series leading toward a nations greatness. It was not a nightmare to vanish with the coming of day, it was not a fanciful speculation of the mind, but a question that had been discussed by every loyal fireside. Nothing was done rashly. The one great ob-

ject was freedom. Domestic interests were cheerfully laid down, private fortunes were placed at the nation's disposal, the bone, muscle and brains of the country sustained the nation's cause and the people looked to the man who had saved the remnant of Braddock's army to pilot them into the harbor of peace. Even in a time of mutiny against the acts of Congress the American soldiery were true to the cause of their country.

Sir Henry Clinton thought to bribe the Pennsylvania line stationed at Morristown during their great distress caused by a scarcity of food and clothing, by inviting them to join the ranks of his well-fed mercenaries. His offer was considered as an insult, his emissaries seized and turned over to General Wayne, who hanged them as spies. On being presented with a purse of one hundred guineas as a reward, they refused it saying "What we have done was our duty to our country and the approbation of our country for which we have so often fought and bled is our reward."

For eight years did the American army, half clothed, poorly fed and armed, leaving, at times, a trail of blood from their unshod feet to direct the enemy, oppose and successfully defeat the well-kept regulars of the British army.

The French, on the other hand, seemed to lack all the care and caution of the Americans. Mobs were raised in Paris and Versailles, murdering many of the most prominent citizens and carrying their heads about the streets on poles.

During the reign of Louis XV., matters had reached a condition so alarming that the sum paid by the court for licentiousness equaled the expenses of the government; as a result the governmant under Louis XVI. was on the verge of bankruptcy. The meeting of the states general had long been neglected and the people crazed by military success, had allowed the little control they once had, by virtue of the states general, to slip away until the crown swayed its unlimited scepter over the whole kingdom.

During the American revolution, troops had been sent from France to aid in gaining American independence. Little did Louis think that the steps he was then taking would result in the overthrow of his own kingdom and leave the royal family to the mercies of the guillotine. The French troops who had fought in America soon became acquainted with free institutions and inspired with an ardent patriotism, strengthened by the success of the Americans they returned home with a desire to establish a similar government. Lafayette became the Washington of France and soon imparted his enthusiasm to his countryman.

In 1795 Napoleon Bonaparte was given command of the French army. Ten years of continued war followed, at the end of which Napoleon had succeeded in gaining the crown of France. Then followed a conspiracy of nations to restore the crown to the royal heir and in 1814 it was surrendered by Napoleon. After years of bloodshed the revolution had resulted in failure. Its history is one continuous record of crime. Two thousands of the most prominent persons of France were guillotined; among them, the king, queen, Danton, Marat and Robespeirre.

Far different is the history of the American revolution. Fighting for the love of liberty the Americans displayed wisdom surpassed by none and succeeded in establishing a government which armed secession could not overthrow.

AFTER HERRICK.

SOE my homage, Sweete, to thee,
Seems but courtlie flatterie.
Full of insinceritie.
All my trembling Adoration,
Full of Ardour and of Passion,
Is "but yeelding to ye fashion."
Nay, tis false: for dost not knowe
That when Saintes appeare belowe
And themselves to menne doe shew,
All who in their presence bee
Must from ev'ry Sinne be free
And from Tinct of falsitie.
For ye Saintes have eyes so keene,
They can pierce through all disguise,
And with truth discerning eyes
Knowe ye false, reject ye meane,
So when I in thy presence come,
Ye Truth speakes out, ye lyes are dumbe.
Ye lyght of Heaven is in thine eyes,
And Truth herself, Sweete, in them lyes,
And when thy lips to myne first prest,
Truth gained ye Sceptre o'er my breast.

SPECIALISM IN LITERATURE.

WHO takes up literature as a profession? The man who feels within himself a fire in which thoughts are fused as in a crucible and must flow forth in burning words to arouse the enthusiasm and wake the imagination of others. The faculty of producing pure literature is one of exceeding delicacy; it may be dimmed by the breath of an accident; it is easily

destroyed by the distractions of society, public life and journalism.

The creative faculties of the mind are developed and strengthened by use just as the physical powers of the body are. A man must know that he possesses within himself the creative power in some degree or he will not choose literature as a profession nor attempt to follow it as a business. To attain success he must perfect his native talents and bring all his energy and skill to bear upon the task in hand.

The man who writes occasionally for the love of it cannot do so good work. His short and sharp spasms of production exhaust his energies. Where is his perseverance, his grim energy, his power of patient concentration? The brilliant corruscations of the occasional writer may dazzle for a moment, but like a dark lantern, they illuminate a small space only; the one who writes for a business is like the lamp placed upon the table whose strong and steady light cheers and benefits all that are in the room.

The man who writes merely for the love of it, may indulge in many a rhetorical flourish—indeed he is sure to dwell much upon the ornamental in literature and to spend much labor upon the polish of expression and the graceful turn of his sentences. He does not care to gauge the public mind nor to inquire what will charm and benefit his readers.

The man who makes a business of literature, not only adapts his theme and language to the times—he looks down the long vista of years to come; he steps a little beyond the careless thought of the present and beckons others onward to a higher goal. He measures the capacity of the readers he is likely to have. He learns to look at things from their standpoint first, and to open up to them new avenues afterward. He early learns that the scope of a poem or whatever it may be is more than the dress and that *meaning* out masters *meter*. Doing faithfully what is difficult brings a sure reward. "In the strength of the endeavor lies the hidden recompense."

Genius and imagination are the gifts of God, but the power to put in words what is felt and to place it before the reader in such a way as to arouse his imaginative enthusiasm comes only by patience and laborious endeavor. This is not the love of literature merely, it is making a business of it. This, and this only, brings success. This is the work that lives, that deserves to live, to stimulate and develop others long after the brain that evolved it has returned to dust.

ON THE BLUFF.

IT is growing dark and cold, and the night winds moan and moan
Through the tall pine that hangs far out over the lake alone,
And the light house old and gray,
Sends its light across the bay,
And the damp, sweet smell of meadows up from the east is blown.

The lazy waves with mournful sound dash on the rocks below,
And up above, the solemn stars move on their journeys slow,
And the crickets song is heard,
And the twitter of some bird
As I sit and watch the fading of the dying sunset's glow.

IS SHE FIT?

WEEDS grow without cultivation. The seed of a mischievous thistle will travel around the world while an honest kernel of corn perishes for want of a livelihood. Our country is the hot-bed of faulty religious (?) innovation. The various whims and theories and doctrines, that. in the old world, are crippled before coming to maturity on account of more conservative presumptions against innovation existing in people's minds, or rather in the minds of rulers, and the stringent relations between church and State—all these, not to mention the numerous scions engrafted upon them by cranks, have here a fertile soil for growth and efloresence because of the mistaken idea, ever paramount with the American people, that complete freedom of speech is essential to real liberty. We are too Democratic.

One of these quick growths is the religion of the "Latter Day Saints," a thorn that for over 80 years has been lacerating the viscera of the nation. It had its origin in New England during the period of transition in religious belief. Once upon a time another Smith was born—we blush to think him a Vermonter—to have a direct revelation from God, to unearth the commandments of the righteous past, to extol the generosity of Solomon, to dispose of the excess of women, and to "preach the gospel to a lost and dying world." As is usual, the blind faith of the unsophisticated and the credulty of the illiterate, furnished him the necessary adherents, and the result is Mormonism. To review its history is not necessary, but suffice to say, that Utah Territory, the "Beulah Land" and abiding place of these mundane cherubim, is to ask for admission into the Union during the present session of Congress.

By way of preparation for this step, Utah has drawn up and adopted a proposed state constitution, in which she signifies her intentions of abolishing polygamy; that is, in the case of her admission. If

she does not become a State, her promise is null and void, and even if she secures admission, is it reasonable to suppose that a people, who for the most part have been reared by Mormon parents and in polygamous families; who are the votaries of a religion, the essence of which is polygamy; who are the sworn enemies of the general government—is it sensible even to imagine that this people will abolish their *petted* institution and come into sympathy with our government in one, five, or twenty years? We certainly would infer it neither from her history nor the present attitude of Mormon leaders, not to mention their bitter hatred of the "Gentiles." What is the present attitude of the Utah press, that sure index to the minds of the people? "The United States government is a conception of Hell and its officers are children of the Devil. . . . Polygamy is a Heaven-born institution and may all its enemies be cast into the bottomless pit of perdition."

A word more in regard to the proposed constitution: A consistent constitution is the prototype of the ideas and tendencies and sympathies of the people; in other words, it is the formulation of the thought of the times. It should denote how far reforms have advanced and should be the echo of the real condition of the people. Can we say this of the document in question, when all Mormons—they constitute the majority—still cling to a religion, the gist of which is polygamy, the very thing their constitution would tend to show they are willing to abandon? Can we consider their action consistent when they endeavor to bring about no reforms in the church, the *source* of the evil? Certainly not; nor can we believe they have much real sympathy or respect for our flag, when they believe, with Orson Spencer, "that all government comes from *God through the priesthood*."

Now, what means this declaration on her part? Certainly it is not the acknowledgment of a sincere people, anxious for reform. No, it is the scheme of a hypocrite to secure the advancement of private ends, nor is it the first time she has played the trickster. Why, the abuse and angry invective showered upon the Edmunds-Tucker bill prove this. Ever and anon comes the objection, "We cannot obey the law as you interpret it." This means, "We will not obey it as you 'Gentiles' understand it. We are far from the center of government, in fact, so far that it has been exceedingly difficult to govern us in the past; so we will get admitted into the Union, and, by a skilful use of the advantages gained, manage to preserve unblemished the 'faith of the saints.'"

But the advocates of admission, strange to say, are many, and the one great argument seems to be that Congress is in duty bound to exercise clemency. This may be true, but, after all, is it best to feed our patient too highly at first? In fever, we have first prostration, then convalesence and finally recovery. Is Utah convalescent? Is she not rather suffering from a relapse? Does her system accept the assistance of the remedies prescribed according to the diagnosis made by Congress? Not at all. Why? Because of previous excess: and while we would not despair of her recovery, yet it will require time. To admit her now would be to administer solid food, and, in fever, its effects are exceedingly dangerous. Nor is her ailment simply a hard cold to be cured by an ordinary cough syrup.

Utah asks to become one of the States. Is she fit? When the Edmunds-Tucker bill shall have worked its good results; when her religion is robbed of its mundane character and becomes devotional; when she shall have ceased to extol crime as a virtue; when her families shall have become monogamous; when the mob of Mormon missionaries that every year goes forth from Utah to proselyte in all parts of the world shall have ceased; in a word, when Mormonism shall have become a thing of the past. and when good laws, and time, the great reformer, shall have attuned her ideas and institutions to those of the nation, then, and then only, will she be fit to become a member of that Sisterhood of States, whose motto is "Liberty, Equality, Religion"

MEMOIRE DE JEUNESSE.

WHEN I remember that sweet friend of mine,
And all the dear enchantment of her face,
Time backward turns his onward-hurrying pace;
Again I hear the lowing of the kine,
Again I see the blossoming eglantine
Hold porch and pillar in its cool embrace.—
Ah, all is gone. and my one cherished trace
A faded rose, she gave me as a sigh.

Sweet rose, thou relique of a saint so dear,
Beauty has left thee: all thy leaves decay.
But thou wert once a fragrant bosom near,
That, decked with flowers, fairer did appear,
Than 'was Andromache's, on that sad day
When Hector from his home was torn away.

Georgia started, built and conducted the first women's college in the world.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The editors do not assume responsibility for the sentiments in the Communication Column.]

To the Editor of the Undergraduate:

If Middlebury College expects to stand as a rival among other institutions of the kind, it is of some moment that the students may speak with pride and respect—not with slight—of the place which should be dear to every alumnus, as the scene of remembered pleasantries.

As you conduct a stranger up the stairs, and into the room set apart for morning prayers and rhetoricals, he frequently exclaims, as he glances over the rude benches and bare plaster, "Why, is this your chapel?" What student, however loyal he may be to Middlebury college, has not felt a slight tinge of shame as he glances from the Freshman-carved benches to the proofs of many posters and marks on the dingy walls, and has not wished it otherwise; has not attempted some excuse as the barn-like barreness was thrust upon him as it had never appeared to him while present with his fellow-students?

Why are these things so? Is it because it is useless to beautify, or because the alumni disapprove, or is it from lack of energy?

If lack of means explains it, why not make use of those which are at hand? Why not make two consecutive yards of wall of the same color by means of a little kalsomine or even lamp-black?

In many college chapels hang the portraits of its most honored benefactors and instructors; often the portrait of an especially honored president is suspended over the chapel stage, as though in death as in life he was still watching over and devoting his energies to his favorite institution.

This seems no more than an honorable and just acknowledgement to the world at large, as they visit us, that we appreciate the generosity of our benefactors.

Again, without something of the kind, many of the students may go away thinking little and caring less about the men whose energies and perserverance have won a place for their Alma Mater; never having taken the trouble to exhume their portraits from their places of concealment, and never expecting to find such in the museum side by side with Apis and the heathen gods on the one hand and a full geological cabinet on the other. A fine opportunity for the students to become acquainted with the college, her founders, and her defenders!

Why is it so? Why not adorn the chapel and grace it with the portraits of those who have honored it in former times; and in honoring whom we honor ourselves. Z.

To the Editor of the Undergraduate:

I always hesitate to criticise the faculty or my fellow-students, for I well know that a man's motives are frequently misunderstood and that ill feeling is often the result. Yet there are certain things that are best discussed in the columns of the UNDERGRADUATE, if we would secure necessary reform and the eradication of existing evils; and, "with malice toward none," I wish to draw the attention of the students to an evil that of late has annoyed me very much.

There seem to be men in every class, the height of whose ambition is to secure preferment at the hands of the faculty, and, to do this, they will sacrifice all ideas of courteous conduct. Whenever a student of ordinary ability chances to make a good recitation, there immediately appears upon the faces of certain other students the sarcastic smile of jealousy and conceit, and, arrayed in the armor ot scholarship and prizes, and perhaps emboldened by the skillful manipulation of cribs, they at once proceed to "make fun" of their classmate's recitation, even carrying it to the extent of caricature; in other words, they would insinuate that the professor cannot correctly judge of a student's recitation, and that they, by dint of sneers and sarcasm, must inform him that it amounts to nothing. These are the men, Mr. Editor, that burden the professor wlth numerous questions, seem interested during recitations, watch with great care the motion of the registering pencil, become hostile and "fire criticism" as soon as a possible rival asks a question or advances a new idea or shows signs of improvement—all to secure—what? Marks! Marks! Do these men imagine that their fellow students or the professors think more of them for doing this? Do they think that the faculty of this college sympathize with such conduct? Are they confident that abuse of classmates—it is abuse—and ambition for undeserved honor, will raise them in the estimation of others? Do they realize that such habits may cling to them after graduation and make them odious to people? To speak plain English, do they know that all sensible students that are willing to secure distinction

by real merit, and all college professors, at once recognize them as members of that fraternity, whose badge, ever in sight, reveals, in *bas(e)* relief, the word SNEAK? If not, they should, and it is the object of this article to acquaint them with some truths that possibly have escaped their notice. Not that we would condemn honorable and amicable competition, for it draws out ability, but it is this dishonorable competition, this disregard of the qualities that make the gentleman out of college as well as in, this desire for marks and marks only, in a word, this *bullheadedness*, that we would stigmatize; and, in doing so, we trust the coat will fit those according to whose measure it was made.

RUSTIC.

To the Editor of the Undergraduate:

Under the present patriarchal form of government it is almost impossible to convict the many offenders against college order. There is a general feeling even among the students who do not favor such doings that they must be protected from the discipline of the faculty. who are looked upon in a certain way as natural opponents, to be always distrusted and whose investigations are to be balked in every way possible. All this makes it certainly difficult to discover the perpetrator of any mischief and when anyone is brought up, it is almost as likely to be the wrong one as the right.

We do not doubt that the faculty mean to be just, but under the present order of things, this is next to impossible. With almost no direct evidence attainable in regard to any college trouble, thus groping in the dark, acting upon the slight reports that they hear and what little they can discover themselves, they are expected to pick out from the dozen or so possible culprits the guilty one and punish him for his offence. Of course, when a mistake is made, there is a general feeling of indignation among the students, the faculty are accused of injustice and partiality, and the result is, that the gulf between the two is made wider than ever.

The theory of the college is that the students are men, and by American principles, men should have a voice in their own government. The plan of the college senate has already been tried with success at three or four of the prominent colleges of the country. Then, why should we not try it here? It would certainly lighten the work of the faculty and be much more satisfactory to the students than is the present system.

We believe that the sentiment of the college is in favor of good order, and that under a system of self-government wrong-doers would be punished as thoroughly, far oftener and far more justly than at present.

To the Editor of the Undergraduate:

I clipped the following from an article discussing the anarchist trial in the *Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette*. Thinking it would be of interest to many Middlebury College Alumni, I send it to you for insertion in your paper:

"After the arrests everything depended upon the State's attorney. Who was he? Would he do his duty? Would he dare do it? Could any good come out ot a man elected in an election characterized by fraud, forgeries and ballot-box stuffing?

Well, the man was Julius S. Grinnell, and he was as much the man for his place as Martine was the man for his place in New York.

Grinnell is still a young man. He has a clear-cut face, brignt eyes, nervous manner, smooth face and heavy sandy mustache, and is as handsome as he is an agreeable and an attractive man. He is a native of St. Lawrence county, New York State, and an alumnus of Middlebury college, in Vermont, a college which has furnished Chicago with a large number of prominent men in the professions, including such men at the bar as State's Attorney (now Judge) Grinnell, Judge Richard Tuthill, Abner Smith, Horace F. White and others.

This answers the question as to who Grinnell is.

As to whether he would do his duty and dared to do it was answered by him at once. He took the ballot box stuffers, all men of his own party, and sent them to the penitentiary, and made the business dangerous and odious.

He took Anarchy by the throat and choked its breath off.

Then he attacked the richest and most strongly entrenched boodle gang of city government in the country and broke it up, sending some to the penitentiary and others hurrying away to Canada.

To use an old expression, Mr. Grinnell has made himself a terror to evil doers and now retires to the bench full of honors.

You may get at Mr. Grinnell's character more clearly in a personal way by being told that during the boodle trials an attempt was made to abstract some

important papers from Mr. Grinnell's office. It was done under cover of law, and a constable accompanied the parties.

When Grinnell came in and understood the situation he immediately proceeded to business. He has a big policeman on duty at his office, but he did not call upon him. He picked up one man and threw him out of the door. He kicked another down the elevator well and knocked another down stairs and got through in time to mop up the hall floor with the first mentioned man.

In about thirty seconds the office was a scene of perfect calm and peacefulness. and Mr. Grinnell was writing at his desk.

It would remind one of the time when Hon. Benjamin Butterworth knocked a boodler through his glass office door into the corridor outside.

The people who came for the papers did not take them that day, and failed to come after them afterwards." R. P.

WHY.

UP and down the steamer's deck,
Pacing restless to and fro,
Collar turned up round my neck,
Through the fog and wet I go.
Night's as black as—well, as sin;
The deck beneath's like slushy snow,
While the fog-horn's fearful din
Has sent 'most every one below.

Still there up and down I pace,
No thought of shipwreck, wet or cold;
The salt spray dashes in my face:
You wonder why I am so bold,
And why on earth I don't go down
Below; what can my fancy hold?
At my side an ulster brown
Doth a graceful form enfold. —*Ex.*

REVIEWS AND COMMENTS.

COLLEGE DISTURBANCES.

President Bartlett contributes an article on College Disturbances to the current number of the *Forum* in which he takes the somewhat conservative position that all disturbances in college should be put down by more severe measures on the part of college faculties, and if necessary, by the stringent execution of municipal law. Now, however high an opinion we may have of President Bartlett's experience and ability as an educator, we cannot agree with him when he would entirely remove from the social life of college students the "good-times" to which the misnomer "disturbances" is applied. Boys will be boys, but being boys is not nccessarily being rascals or criminals and always to brand them as such is simply to aim a deadly blow at the pleasant features of college life and one of its most important functions, the development of the social qualities of the man, not the turning out of "things."

One of our exchanges, commenting upon the article in question, would have us believe that most disturbances are the result of either precedent or the dormitory system. Is this so? Are they not rather but the fruitage of that invincible human nature that will ever manifest itself? Must the dormitory system go? Why, it is the most beneficial factor connected with American colleges, in that it affords a home for the student, gives him a chance for society and makes it possible for him to break the monotony of study by an occasional good time. Again, the fact, one of which our friend, the editor, is undoubtedly ignorant, that there are more real disturbances in colleges without dormitories than in any others, is a conclusive argument for the dormitory.

Now, it is far from our wish to countenance that blind enthusiasm that frequently actuates students to destroy property, commit wanton tricks, and violate municipal laws, but we do say that to do away with "good times,"—call them disturbances if you will—is to make of a college no college at all, to transfer it into a feudal castle or parochial school. We will not say that the people of most college towns enjoy the *harmless* tricks of the students. but we do assert as a fact that the better class of students disapprove of all disturbances, provided they are really such.

On the other hand, take from any alumnus the memory of the many "good times" he had while in college, and you deprive him of that that "makes him a college man" and endears him to his Alma Mater. As for us, we are longing for the day when we can cast our eyes backward and review with joy the four scenes of the first act of the college drama. The (*k*)*nightly* encounter, the passage of dark forms down the stairs, the materialization in the other division, the class feasting, the clarion notes of the class bugle, the yell of defiance and the song of victory—all these will go to make up our memory of "the happy college days," and will serve to bedew our recollections with the tears of joy.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

Brander Matthews has in the December *Century* an illustrated article on "Parisian Newspapers" which he begins as follows:

"One of the most characteristic street cries of London and of New York is never heard in Paris, nor is one of the most picturesque figures in the streets of London and of New York ever seen in the streets of Paris, for in France the noisy and pertinacious newsboy is unknown. The functions of this unstable disseminator of intelligence are filled in Paris by the staid old dame who sits at the receipt of custom in a *kiosque*.

This difference of attitude between the hurrying American, who has to have his newspaper brought to him in haste, hot from the press, and the leisurely Frenchman, who is content to pick up his paper when he goes abroad—this difference is far more than external; it is essentially typical of the irreconcilable difference between the French journal and the English or American newspaper. For one thing, the French journal is not a *news*paper in the American sense of the word—and of a truth it does not pretend or desire to be. The "Figaro" now and again makes a ludicrous claim to the ubiquitous omniscience of the London "Times" or "The New York Herald," but this is not to be taken seriously. The fact is, that while the primary quality of a good English or American daily paper is news, the primary quality of a good French paper is not news, but criticism,—criticism of politics in the first place, of course, and, in the second, criticism of commerce, of law, of finance, of science, of art, of literature, and of the drama. The aim and ideal of the best French editors is to present not so much the minor details of a fact, but the best possible opinion on the fact. Of mere brute news, minute particulars of scandals, crimes, and horrors, such as we here in America have dumped upon our breakfast-table every morning, with all the accompanying repetition and accumulation of uninteresting fact,—of all this the reader of the Parisian journal sees little or nothing. The childish or unintelligent thirst to know what has happened, regardless of the importance of the event, has not yet been developed in France by the rivalry of scrambling editors; and it may be asserted without fear of contradiction that even if they could have it without cost and without trouble, French editors would refuse to print most of the trivial trash which cumbers the columns of even the foremost American papers."

CHEAP BOOKS.

Brander Matthews advocates international copyright in the December *Century*. We quote as follows:

"I come now to the one class of books the price of which would be increased by the granting of International Copyright. This is the large and important class of fiction. Of course American novels would be no dearer; and probably translations from the French, German, Italian, Spanish and Russian would not vary greatly in price. But English novels would not be sold for ten, fifteen, twenty, or twenty five cents each. We should not see five or ten rival reprints of a single story by the most popular English novelists. English fiction would no longer cost less than American fiction. The preminm of cheapness which now serves to make the American public take imported novels instead of native wares would be removed; and with it would be removed the demoralizing influence on Americans of a constant diet of English fiction. A well-nigh exclusive diet of English fiction, full of the feudal ideas and superstitions and survivals of which we have been striving for a century to rid ourselves, is not wholesome for those who need to be strengthened and enlightened to do their duty as citizens of a free republic. The strongest argument against novel-reading just now is that the novel which an American is most likely to read is British. "Society is a strong solution of books," Dr. Holmes tells us; "it draws the virtue out of what is best worth reading, as hot water draws the strength of tea-leaves." And in like manner society draws the vice out of what is least worth reading. Unfortunately, under the present state of the law, society in America is far less likely to get what is best worth reading than what is least worth reading.

The passage of the Authors' Copyright bill would tend to correct this evil; it would make English novels dearer, probably; but it would have very little effect on the prices of other books."

The following is taken from an editorial in the December *Century*:

Why should the politics of the city be tied down to the politics of the nation or the State? Is there any identity of interest between the two, such as would be apt to secure efficient city administration by a selection of city officers based upon national party preferences? Every one knows the contrary, from practice as well as from theory; in a few of our cities, the lesson has already developed a strong and effective independent city vote; and yet, take the country through, the individual conscience seems to be almost as inert as ever in this matter. The man who, moved by conscience, takes up his own burden of battle against the abuses of his own city government, is pretty certain of the pity of those who know him personally and of the criticism of those who are strangers to him; he need not expect that which he deserves—the cordial sympathy of his fellow-citizens, their consideration for his inevitable errors, and their rejoicing in his successes. His fellow citizens have not yet been educated up to that point. We still lack that essential factor in political development—municipal patriotism. Thousands of men have been found ready and willing to die for the United States or even for the individual State. Where are the men who would die for Brooklyn, or Chicago, or San Francisco? Where, indeed, are the men who would *live* for them?

CONVENTIONS.

INTER-COLLEGIATE PRESS CONVENTION.

The second annual convention of the New England Inter-Collegiate Press Association was held at Young's Hotel, Boston, on Friday, Dec. 9th, at 3 o'clock p. m. The following colleges were represented: Harvard, Williams, Amherst, Dartmouth, Middlebury, Bates, Bowdoin, Maine State College, Tufts, Institute of Technology, Wesleyan, and University of Boston.

L. H. W. French, Dartmouth, '88, was appointed chairman of the meeting and the following officers were elected: Pesident, Samuel Abbott, Williams, '87; 1st vice-president, L. F. English, Dartmouth, '88; 2d vice-president, Edgeley, Tufts, '87; 3d vice-president, Wm. Barnes, Harvard, '88; recording secretary, E. J. Small, Bates, '89: corresponding secretary and treasurer, C. S. Severance, Middlebury, '89. The following executive committee was elected: Hero, Tufts, '89, chairman; King, Harvard, '89; Towne, Technology, '89; Hobson, Boston University, '89; Chancellor, Amherst, '89.

A motion was carried that the number of representatives present at any convention, constitute a quorum. It was decided to print the constitution and have a copy forwarded to every journal represented in the association. The next convention will be held at Boston, Feb. 22, 1889. The meeting was then adjourned until 6 o'clock when a sumptuous banquet was served at Young's Hotel. Pres. Abbott of Williams, '87 was previously appointed toast master and the following toasts were responded to:

"The Sanctum"—Geo. L. Richardson, Williams, '88.

"The College Editor"—Wm. Barnes, Harvard, '88.

Journalistic Foot-ball"—Carlton S. Severance, Middlebury, '89.

"The Faculty"—Fred B. Chapman, Amherst, '88.

"Prospects"—L. H. W. French, Dartmouth, '88.

The UNDERGRADUATE was represented by C. S. Severance, '89.

EXCHANGES.

The last *Hamilton Lit.* is notably full of alumni personals, over half of its pages being filled with them.

"Traditional College Customs" in the *Wesleyan Argus* is a strong argument against some practices common among nearly all undergraduates.

The *Troy Polytechnic* has several pages of scientific articles, which are inserted, we presume, rather from the value of the subject matter than from any literary merit, while on the other hand *The Tech.* from M. I. T. contains several excelient literary productions.

We have received the first two numbers of the *Rochester Campus.* The local departments are fresh and newsy. A large part of its space is taken up with selections from other periodicals. While this plan may tend to make a paper interesting, it does not stamp it with any great individuality. The perusal of papers like the *Dartmouth*, *Williams Weekly*, or *Michigan Argonaut* leaves a well defined impression of their respective institutions. To our mind a college paper should have a character of its own, differing from all others as widely as the institutions represented differ. There ought to be enough literary talent among Rochester men to leave no space in its journal for long general articles as, "Wellesley College," "Harvard's Complaint," "A Football Romance," from periodicals so well known as the *Independent*, etc.

Apropos of a subject much discussed at present in Middlebury, we quote from the *Dartmouth*: "The *bete noir* of the average student is that ancient exercise of somewhat problematic value, which is imposed upon the College world under the name of 'examination.' Its chief purpose seems to be to find out how much the student does not know; and in this the results must be highly gratifying, for it seldom fails of gaining that end; but the question, how much *does* he know? still remains an open one.

That the present system of examination falls far short of testing one's knowledge of a subject there is little doubt, and any innovation that will tend to do away with some of the reproach which has hitherto clung to this part of the College work, will be gladly welcomed and its effect carefully noted.

We believe that the plan on which the recent examination in Psychology was conducted will commend itself to all as a wise and just one.

Instead of limiting the students to eight or ten questions, half of them on topics of doubtful importance, and in nowise a test of one's knowledge of the subject as a whole, questions were arranged to cover the whole subject matter. Those questions were divided into groups of ten each, and the student could choose any six in each group.

Should this plan be universally adopted, we think it would do away somewhat with those agents on which many students depend far more than they do on their

knowledge for obtaining the required 50 per cent. for if they had the assurance that a fair understanding of the subject would enable them to pass the examination, instead of knowing that inability to answer one question was taken as an indication that they were totally ignorant as to one-eighth or tenth of the term's work, more time would be devoted to legitimate preparation for the examination and less to the devising of schemes whereby they hope to escape the notice of any Argus-eyed Professor who may be on the lookout for 'cribs.' We would like to see the new plan given a further trial."

COLLEGE NOTES.

Princeton has a Freshman from Egypt.

Wellesley is to have an art building to cost $100,000.

Cornell is holding a mock congress and is quite enthusiastic over its success.

Cornell was presented last week with a picture of Bancroft, the Historian.

The *Princetonian* gives the names of 51 U. S. Senators who graduated from Princeton.

A thousand volumes have been added to the Yale library during the past three months.

The University of Pennsylvania will try to stop cigarette smoking on the college grounds.

Out of every hundred Freshmen who enter Yale, seventy-five are graduated; at Harvard seventy-four.

The first Western institution to adopt Dr. Sargent's system of gymnastics was Rockford Female Seminary.

Cornell university, being established under the land grant act, receives $15,000 annually from the government.

The U. of Pa. is about to send an expedition to Babylon for the purpose of archæological and literary research.

Harvard distributed last year among needy students $53,000, and will this year distribute $66,000 in the same way.

Dartmouth has purchased land on which she proposes to erect a building for the exclusive use of her base-ball nine.

The instruments for the Syracuse observatory have been placed in position, and the Observatory was dedicated Nov. 17.

Harvard men are not allowed to enter for athletic games there until they have passed a physical examination by Dr. Sargent.

The fact that Mrs. Cleveland is a graduate of West College has give that college a boom, and it is now overflowing with students.

President Eliot of Harvard, lately home from Europe, says that English is spreading over the continent as the universal language.

Western Massachusetts is to have another college for women. Mount Holyoke Seminary is to be elevated to a college by next year.

Michigan University has received from the Legislature of the State $155,000 in the past two years. The university now has 1,406 students.

Chicago has raised $300,000 for a school of technology. The State of Georgia has also decided to establish a similar school at Atlanta to cost $100,000.

A movement is being considered in Chicago for the establishment of a college in ethical culture. $20,000 is promised already towards the erection of buildings.

Princeton College will apply to the Legislature to have its name changed to Princeton University, owing to its much extended course and wider range of studies.

The faculty of Cornell University have decided to dispense with honors in the future. No mention of honors will hereafter be made in the register or the commencement programme.

Dr. Sargent has offered $1,600 in prizes to persons of either sex who will approach the nearest to perfect physical development. The offer remains open until June 1, 1890.—*Boston Herald.*

The girls hold their own in colleges. At the recent examination at Cornell for the seven $200 scholarships, three were gained by young men and two by young women in mathematics; one by a young man and one by a young woman in the classics.—*Independent.*

There is some talk that Johns Hopkins University will be removed to Clifton, just outside of Baltimore. This would be in accordance with the wishes of the founder, and would also secure to the college the sum of $55,000 offered for the maintenance of a school of science.

Columbia is about to introduce a new system of marking. The class is divided into three divisions, and those who are in the first are exempt from ex-

amination, those in the second are required to take an examination, while the third division consists of those who have been absent from more than one-fifth of the recitations, and also are required to appear before the Faculty before examination.

The American Protective Tariff League has renewed its offer to the senior classes of the colleges and universities of the United States. It consists of three prizes, ranking first, second and third, of $250, $100 and $50. Subject: "Home Production Indispensable to a Supply at Low Prices of the Manufactured Commodities required for the People of the U. S. and adequate Production of these Commodities impossible without a Protective Tariff." A silver medal will be awarded for essays declared worthy of high merit. These essays are not to exceed 10,000 words, and are to be sent to the office of the League, No. 23 West Twenty-third street on or before April 1, 1888.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

Moral Philosophy—Rah—Rah—Rah!

The college took a thanksgiving recess of four days.

Miss Hattie Chapman has returned from her visit near Boston.

A. J. Smith of Syracuse University has entered the class of '91.

Mr. C. S. Cornell of Burlington, Vt., has organized a music class in town.

Classes in penmanship have been organized at the Y. M. C. A. in town.

D. G. Reilley, '91, was recently called home by the death of his grandmother.

W. H. van Allen, '90, has been spending a few days with friends at Union college.

E. J. Klock, '88, is supplying the pulpit of the Congregational church at Bridport,

The Juniors have finished Logic and are now taking German under Prof. Eaton.

L. W. Austin, '89, was called to Poultney last week to attend the funeral of his grandfather.

Miss Elga Stewart is visiting friends in Boston, where she expects to remain several weeks.

A meeting of the Prohibition Club will be held at the residence of Mr. Clinton Smith Saturday evening, Dec. 17.

Mr. W. B. Childs has left college and expects to enter business soon. He leaves many friends here who regret his loss.

The Misses Bolton and Chellis, who are teaching at Black River Academy, Ludlow, Vt., spent the Thanksgiving vacation in town.

College closes Tuesday, Dec. 20th., for a vacation extending until Jan. 5th. A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all.

Friday eve, Dec. 9th, Mr. Frank Boynton, '91, and Mrs. Boynton gave the members of his class a very pleasant reception at their home.

On the 2d inst. President Brainerd delivered an address before the pupils of the Bristol Graded School of which G. R. Wales, '87, is principal.

The fair held at the Y. M. C. A. parlors Wednesday evening, Nov. 30, was a marked success. The net proceeds amounted to upwards of $130.

Prof. Parker still continues in a very critical condition. His son, Mr. John E. Parker of Washington, D. C., recently came to see his father.

At a recent faculty meeting resolutions were adopted forbidding any member of the faculty to carry a "eucher deck" upon his person. *"Please do not mention this, gentlemen."*

The usual union Thanksgiving exercises were held at the Congregational church. An interesting address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, pastor of the Methodist church.

A portion of the college land just south of the athletic grounds has been ploughed. We fear that the sports will seriously interfere with the growth of the crop the coming season.

The class of '87 was represented in town during Thanksgiving week by the following members: Miss Bolton, Miss Chellis, H. N. Winchester, E. D. Howe, G. R. Wales and F. C. Langworthy.

R. H. Lane, '88, spent the Thanksgiving recess at Utica with W. B. Childs, formerly of '91; E. L. Allen '88, and W. R. Dunton, '89, attended a banquet of the Chi Psi Fraternity at Hamilton college.

At a recent meeting of the toboggan association it was decided to ascertain how many season tickets could be sold and if a sufficient number to pay expenses could not be disposed of, to sell the property.

The students share the public grief inflicted upon the community by the death of Dr. Hanaford. He

was always kind and obliging to the fellows and in his death they recognize the loss of one of their best patrons.

E. C. Taylor, the magician, occupied the town hall four nights beginning Dec. 5th, and drew a large audience of students each night. His performance was the best of its kind ever given in Middlebury.

The Drama given by the young people of the Catholic church was a success both financially and otherwise. The net receipts were $135. They have been requested to repeat the play here and also to visit neighboring towns.

Rev. C. F. Carter of Burlington preached a very excellent sermon in the Congregational church on Sunday, Nov. 20. The students were interested in knowing that Mr. Carter was, while in college, the pitcher on the Yale 'varsity nine.

A temperance drama was given under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. at the residence of Mrs. H. S. Foote on Tuesday evening, Nov. 15th. Supper was served in the early part of the evening. The college sent a large delegation who reported a pleasant time.

H. P. Stimpson, '77. of the Kansas City National Bank has forwarded his check for $100 to our athletic association. Mr. Stimpson's letter was read by President Brainerd to the students assembled in the chapel and a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. S. Next!

The fall term of the Middlebury High School closes Friday evening, the 16th inst., with an entertainment consisting of recitations, declamations, vocal and instrumental music, dumb bell exercises, ending with a dramatized portion of "Seven Oaks," in which several of the students will take part.

The *Signal*, the organ of the local Y. M. C. A., appears this month in a new and attractive dress. The paper was started by Mr. A. T. Stratton, the genial and enthusiastic secretary, who has proved himself to be the right man for the place, and has done much to increase the popularity of the association.

The members of '91 enjoyed a very pleasant evening recently in No. 22, S. H. After refreshments had been served, the boys responded to the call of their toastmaster and gave themselves up to the "feast of mind" that followed. The occasion served to strengthen the class spirit and was one that will long be remembered by those present.

A concert under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. was given at the town hall Tuesday evening, Dec. 29. The following artists took part: Miss Louise Baldwin, soprano; Miss Hattie C. McLain, contralto; Mr. Thomas Impett, tenor; Mr. C. S. Cornell, bass; Mr. Wulf Friez, cello; Mrs. G. D. Miner, pianist. The entertainment was of the highest musical excellence and was much enjoyed by all.

The endowment fund of $50,000 for the college has been secured, and Hon. W. G. Veasey of Rutland, the judge of the supreme court designated for the purpose, has looked over the subscriptions, as provided in the memorandum agreement between the college authorities and subscribers, and has approved them, thus completing the contract. Four-fifths of the sum so obtained is to be added to the permanent fund of the institution and the income alone is to be used; the other fifth may be expended in the payment of debts or in such other ways as are deemed expedient by the college authorities. Too much credit cannot be given to Hon. L. D. Eldredge, the treasurer of the college, for the accomplishment of this task. He has traveled a good many thousand miles to see alumni and friends of the institution, and has done a great deal of hard work, for which he deserves and will receive their hearty thanks. The college, though now fully equipped with excellent instructors, will be able to add to the number if it shall seem desirable, and in other directions will not be hampered as it has been for some time past on account of lack of funds. Everything considered, the outlook for Middlebury college was never brighter than it is today. —*Middlebury Register.*

PERSONALS.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to ormer students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

'62. The following was clipped from the Warren (Pa.) *Mail:* "Rev. R. S. Holmes has become the pastor of the Presbyterian church of Warren, by a unanimous call. His first sermon, as pastor, was given on Sunday, Nov. 6, 1887. The day was lovely, and the audience large. The pulpit was most beautifully adorned by the ladies with ferns, plants and flowers. The sermon was a very plain, clear and forcible statement of the pastor's mission, as he understands it, with which the critical congregation seemed well

pleased. Last Thursday evening, Nov. 10, a special meeting of the Erie Presbytery was held to install the new pastor. The Moderator, Rev. McGonigle of Oil City, preached an able and beautifully written sermon, and conducted the exercises according to the formula of the church. Rev. Rankin delivered a very impressive charge to the new pastor. Having been for 16 years the successful pastor of this church himself, he seemed in his earnestness and feeling to be committing to new and stranger hands, the spiritual care of the children of his love. Mr. Holmes comes to his first pastoral charge with the highest recommendations. We think he is fortunate in his location. The Warren church is prosperous, and famous for good church work. The church and congregation are financially able, and stand in the first row as judges of pulpit work—sermons new and old—unless they are much mistaken! They will no doubt do their whole duty in sustaining as well as criticising the new pastor. How he will play his part remains to be seen."

'69. Rev. M. E. Cady is now stationed at Rockford, Ill. He received this appointment at the last meeting of the Rock River Conference, held in October.

'71. Hon. Wm. W. Thompson is a prominent lawyer in Albany. N. Y. He intends to pay the college a visit this winter, for the first time since his graduation.

'76. Rev. H. P. James is preaching at Coopers-town, Dakota.

'77. Rey. C. B. Moody, pastor of the Congregational church at Barton, Vt., has accepted a call to the Congregational church at Osage, Ia. "The reception given at the Congregational vestry last Saturday evening, for Rev. C. B. Moody and wife, passed off very pleasantly, about 200 being present. Refreshments were served at about 9 o'clock, after which a purse of about $75 was presented Mr. Moody by Hon. W. W. Grout, as a gift from the church and parish. A fine clock, valued at about $20, was given himself and wife by the young people of his parish, to which Mr. Moody fittingly responded. He preached his farewell sermon Sunday morning to a very large congregation, in which he spoke of the pleasant relations which had existed between them as pastor and people, and also of some of the good that had been ac complished since his coming among them. Sixty have united with the church, forty-two by confession of faith and eighteen by letter. The church has given for benevolent purposes, $678 during his stay here. As he leaves the place he goes with the best wishes of all for his future prosperity. He will leave for his future home in the West after a few weeks rest."—*Orleans County Monitor.*

'80. Alva C. Peck is practicing law at 33 Pemberton Square, Boston; room 18.

'84. R. J. Barton is at his home in Johnson, Vt. Owing to ill-health Mr. Barton was obliged to leave the seminary for the present. He occasionally preaches at Eden.

'84. Rev. James TenBroeke is preaching at Syracuse, N. Y.

'87. Letters from John A. Fletcher report a safe arrival at Liverpool after a rough voyage.

'88. St. Patrick's church was the scene of two very pleasnnt weddings Tuesday. At nine o'clock Dr. John Hassett was married to Miss Katie Brennan. The bride wore a goblin blue traveling dress and she looked as sweet as a bride could wish to look. Directly after the ceremony the pair returned to Mr. Brennan's where they received a number of their friends. Among the presents were two gold napkin rigs, and a ladies' gold watch and chain from Mr. and Mrs. Brennan. Dr. and Mrs. Hassett went to New York on their bridal tour, and will reside at Lee.

'89. We learn that H. S. Noe, who went to Wesleyan University last year, has been awarded a prize of $130 for general excellence in scholarship.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fifty years ago may not be *lang syne*, and yet if time is to be reckoned, not by the revolutions of the earth, but by the amount of progress made, surely those Americans who now recall the year of 1837 have lived much more than half a century. Probably no period of equal length in the history of our country has witnessed such decided and decisive revolutions as have the five decades in question. Below are given a number of quotations, taken from the prominent newspapers of that time, which, by way of contrast, may serve to illustrate the advancement:

"Michigan has just been admitted as a State."

"There are at present 90 colleges in this country." (The number is now about 340).

"A very successful attempt has recently been made to smelt iron in a blast furnace."

"*Conflagration*: A large part of the city of Buffalo was burned to the ground two weeks ago last Monday."

"*Runaway!* My negro man, aged 25 years; medium height; has marks of whip on his back."

"It is estimated that the present entire population of the U. S. (including Indians) is 17,000,000."

"A proposition to give runaway slaves the benefit of trial by jury has been rejected by the Pa. legislature."

"In another column we publish an account of a serious accident which befel the mail stage near Pittsburg, Pa."

"*Hayden's Premium Pen*: Here is the invention of a genuine yankee, and it is equal to any foreign article we have seen."

"Rail-roads in great numbers are contemplated to connect the villages along the Hudson River with the adjoining country."

"A package weighing several ounces, addressed to C. P. Day, has been in waiting a week at this office. Postage due, $5.10."

"Non-imprisonment for debt, and no capital punishment, are doctrines fast gaining ground in almost every part of the Union."

"For any other than river navigation iron steamships cannot be employed, on account of their rendering the compass useless."

"The commerce of the U. S. consists principally in exchanging agricultural products for the manufactures of other parts of the world."

"A man at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has invented a machine for making pins; the wire is put in at one end and the pins roll out at the other."

"Relations with the Indians are frequently disturbed. The process of removing them across the Mississippi River continues a cause of disorder and strife."

"In the last session of Congress William C. Preston, a senator from South Carolina, brought forward resolutions in favor of the annexation of Texas to the United States, but they were rejected."

"The steamer 'Columbia,' just (Aug. 20) from Liverpool, reports that Victoria, the young Queen of England, who is under 19 years of age, ascended the throne on the 20th of last June."

"Samuel House has been convicted in the Hamshire Co. court of assisting three slaves to run away and has been fined the sum of $2450, with damages and costs, and six months imprisonment."

"Messers. Severel and Ganer are the inventors of a system of telegraphing by which they can communicate any correspondence or dispatch however long or difficult. The system promises to be of immense service in this great and growing nation."

Speaking of New York a Boston paper (with characteristic modesty) says: "Unless you attend to your internal improvements and the building of rail-roads, the time is not remote, mark me, when New York will become the servile, the abject dependent, the demi-colony of Boston."

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And there's few that can surpass her,
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She can speak in French or Spanish
Greek, Hindostan, or Danish;
  Miles of classic poetry she can repeat.

Yet I see her every morning,
With her own fair hands adorning
  With fresh flowers each nook and corner of the room;
She is death on web and spider,
Dust can never rest beside her,
  When she's on her daily war-path with the broom.

Since with shame I've recollected
How my classics I neglected,
  That I love this maiden fills me with surprise;
For I dare not tell my charmer,
Lest my ignorance alarm her,
  And I dread the metaphysics in her eyes.

—*Ex.*

REASON IN ALL THINGS.

Really I don't see the use
  Of such tiresome, plodding ways;
Why the Governor should choose,
  All these glorious autumn days,
To immure himself and me
  In an office, doing work
That he ought, in charity,
  To give to some needy clerk.

He says that I must begin
Where he started, years ago,
All those details to take in,
That I think so hard and slow.
Office dust gives me a cough ;
For my own good now I think
I'll begin *where he leaves off*—
Guess I'll go and take a drink.

—*Ex.*

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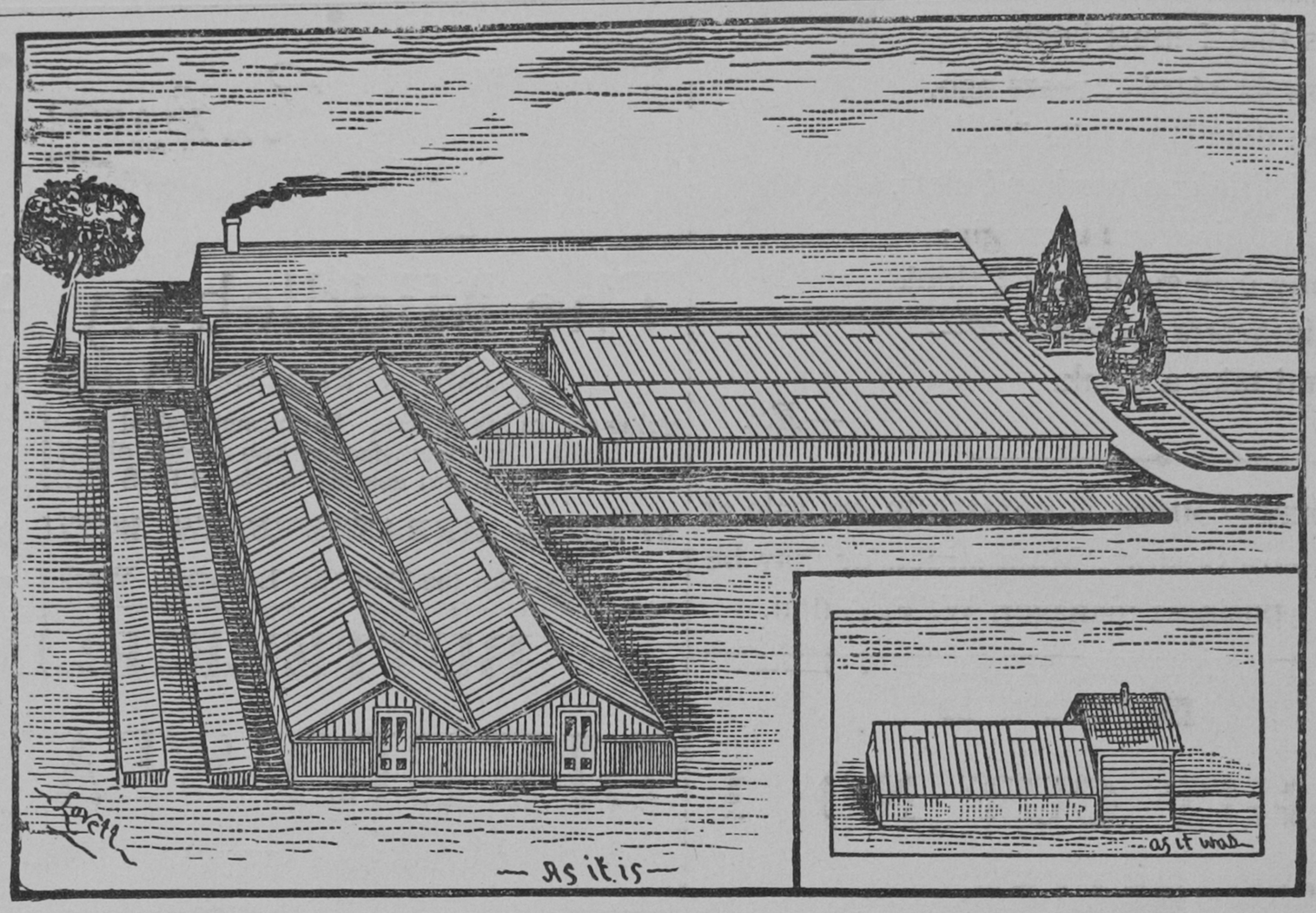

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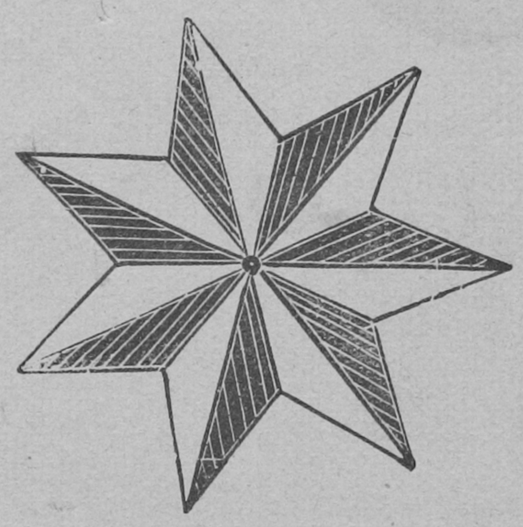
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